

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906

XLIV—NO. 20

JUMPED BAIL, BROUGHT BACK

And Complains That United States Played Trick on Him.

PECULIAR QUESTION AT ISSUE

Fugitive Custom Officer Who Objects to Doing Time at Sing Sing Would Have the Government Conform to More Rigid Rules of Honor Than Required of Individual.

New York, Aug. 8.—A peculiar question is involved in a criminal case pending here. Is it wrong for Uncle Sam to resort to expedients to punish a public servant who abused his trust, and then jumped bail to escape serving a term in prison?

As a judicial opinion, the honor of the United States is of more importance than the punishment of a million criminals is the declaration made by Judge Hough in the United States circuit court here in habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of Charles C. Browne, formerly employed in the customs service in this city. Browne was extradited in Canada and taken to Sing Sing prison to begin a two years' term for conspiracy to defraud the government.

Browne was convicted of conspiring to defraud the government and sentenced to two years in prison. He jumped a \$12,500 bail bond and fled to Canada. Extradition was refused on the conspiracy charge, but he finally was extradited on an amended charge of being a fugitive from justice. His attorneys expected that he would first be brought to New York, but instead he was taken direct to Sing Sing prison.

W. M. K. Olcott of counsel for

Browne denounced the action of the federal authorities in extraditing Browne for one offense and incarcerating him for another as a trick beneath the dignity of the government of this country and in violation of the treaty with Canada.

In taking the papers in the case and reserving decision, Judge Hough commented on the Rauscher decision in supreme court of the United States, in which the contentions advanced, in behalf of Browne were upheld, and it was in this connection that he spoke of the honor of the United States being of more importance than the conviction of criminals. He said his understanding of the Rauscher decision was the supreme court made much of the question of the honor of the United States in such matters. "Were it not for the Rauscher decision, however, I will say now," declared Judge Hough, "that I would send Browne back to Sing Sing." Some significance was attached to the fact that Charles Fox, counsel of Sir Percy Sanderson, the British consul general here, was present during the hearing.

Think Storm Is Over.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A member of the cabinet says the government regards the storm raised by the dissolution of parliament as passed, and it intends immediately to proceed to carry out the policy of "strong-handed reform" to which Premier Stolypin committed himself. The cardinal plank of the program is an attempt to appease the discontented peasantry as far as possible. The government's agrarian program will be promulgated and probably placed in effect as a temporary law, the emperor having the right to issue permanent laws during a recess of parliament. In other words, it is the intention of the government to attempt to solve its most difficult problem irrespective of parliament in the belief that it will meet with enough support to make it impossible for the next parliament to refuse assent.

Open Shop For Lithographers.

New York, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the employing lithographers' association met here and declared an open shop in all branches of the industry. It was said that 30,000 men throughout the country are affected by this action. When the national strike was begun by the lithographers' association the employers declared the open shop in the case of the lithographers only. It is officially announced that the open shop declaration now affects stone-grinders, feeders, artists and other workmen.

Naturalization Treaty.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 8.—The naturalization treaty approved in committee will come to a vote at the next session of the pan-American congress. The treaty provides that if a native-born citizen of any country, naturalized elsewhere, returns to the country of his origin, he resumes his original citizenship on the declaration of his intention to remain, and that this original citizenship is assumed without declaration after a two-year's residence in the country of his origin.

Standard Oil Jury.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The special federal grand jury to investigate business methods of the Standard Oil company and transportation of its prod-

ucts by various railroads was sworn in before Judge Bethea in the United States district court. Immediately after taking the oath the jurors went into session. The taking of evidence began today.

Balloonist's Fall.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 8.—William Johnson, a balloonist, made an ascension in connection with a street fair in Little Falls. Coming down with a parachute, the apparatus failed to work and Johnson fell on the railroad, receiving injuries which undoubtedly will cause his death. Johnson went up to a great height, and it is estimated that he was 3,000 feet high when he left the balloon to make what is called a double parachute descent. The first parachute opened well, and Johnson descended about two-thirds of the distance. Then he attempted to open the second parachute and descend the remainder of the distance. He discarded the first parachute and as he grasped the handle of the second one the strings broke causing it to collapse. He struck on railroad tracks, his fall being partly broken by telegraph wires. His spine was fractured at the base of the brain.

RIVAL EXCHANGES

At Kansas City Are Engaged In a War of Extermination.

Kansas City, Aug. 8.—After suspending two live stock commission firms the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange made a ruling that every member of the exchange who allies himself with the Co-operative Live Stock Commission company, an organization organized to fight the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, will be suspended from the exchange immediately. This action was taken, it is believed, because buyers for packing houses as members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, could not afford to forfeit their membership, and the exchange does not want to lose the support of the packers. The firms suspended, Blanchard & Ehrle and Burnsides & Jordan, were absorbed last week by the Co-operative Live Stock Commission company.

Wanted at Panama.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The government wants 500 skilled mechanics for service on the Panama canal. Henry A. Smith, employment agent of the isthmian canal commission, arrived in Chicago to recruit these men. The class of men wanted are mechanics, boilermakers, blacksmiths, locomotive engineers, conductors and brakemen. Smith will remain in Chicago three weeks to receive applications, and as soon as the men qualify they will be furnished transportation and sent to Panama.

Killed by Car.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 8.—Hiram B. Helmick and his bride of two weeks, while driving from Benton Harbor to St. Joseph, were ground to pieces beneath the wheels of an electric car, which struck the runabout to which they were driving a colt. Mrs. Helmick was instantly killed. Helmick lived a few moments, although literally wrapped about the wheels of his rig. A dozen physicians were summoned, but Helmick was dead before they arrived.

Accused of Wife Murder.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 8.—Wesley Shaffer, a farmer, was arrested near Viola, charged with the murder of his wife by beating her head with a hammer and choking her. He called the neighbors, telling them his wife had fallen down stairs. The woman was found up stairs in a pool of blood and with a fractured skull. Shaffer said he carried her up stairs. A coroner's jury held him responsible. The couple had 12 children.

Douglas Hyde's Idea.

Dublin, Aug. 8.—The freedom of the city was conferred on Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic League, who recently lectured in the United States. In expressing his thanks Dr. Hyde said that during his American tour he was deeply impressed with the fact that if they were to succeed in Ireland it would be necessary to some extent to blend Irish ideas with American ideas.

Relief For Sirolo Survivors.

Cartagena, Aug. 8.—The Spanish government is organizing a committee to relieve the Sirolo survivors. The salvage of the cargo of the Sirolo was begun. Captains of the fishing trawlers Joven, Miguel and Vicenta Liceo, who rendered noteworthy services at the time of the disaster, were decorated with the naval order of merit.

Scrap With Umpire.

Boston, Aug. 8.—Following the National league ball game between Boston and Pittsburgh there was a personal encounter between Fred Tenney, manager of the Boston team, and Umpire Klem. Tenney accused Klem of neglecting to deliver over to him the balls used in the game, which are always considered the property of the local club. He attempted forcibly to search the umpire's pockets. An exchange of blows followed and Klem, it is alleged, threw one of the balls at Tenney, hitting him in the face. Both men bear marks of the encounter, which will be reported to President Pulliam.

Fremont's Assignment.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Commander J. C. Fremont was appointed naval attaché at the United States embassy in France and Russia.

BANKERS FLED FROM COUNTRY

They Are Officially Declared to Be Fugitives From Justice.

MAY HAVE GONE TO CANADA

Son of the Missing President Placed Under Arrest—Irregularities Cover Long Period—Safety Deposit Boxes Looted—Hint That Forgeries May Be Found.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Although the two principal officers of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank are missing, one of its officials is under arrest.

The whereabouts of Theodore Stensland, vice president of the bank and son of the missing banker, was a mystery to the authorities until Chief of Police Collins got into communication with him by telephone and secured his promise to meet him in conference.

Subsequently Theodore Stensland was arrested on a charge of violating the banking laws of the state. The specific charge on which he was arrested was that of having accepted deposits at the bank when he knew the institution to be insolvent. The arrest was made in the office of Chief of Police Collins, where Stensland went to confer with the head of the police department.

The warrant for the arrest of the vice president was sworn out by J. P. Straub, a liquor dealer, who declared that last Saturday he deposited \$350 in the bank and that Theodore Stensland, as one of the officers of the institution, had knowledge then that the bank was insolvent. Jacob J. Kern, a former state's attorney, signed bonds for \$5,000 for the release of Theodore Stensland.

Change of Candidates.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—The state executive committee of the Prohibition party filled three vacancies on the state ticket, including the following: For governor, Homer L. Castle of Pittsburgh; for lieutenant governor, H. D. Patten of Lancaster. The governorship vacancy was due to the declination of the state treasurer, W. H. Berry (Dem.), nominated by the state convention in May. At that convention Castle was nominated for lieutenant governor.

GAME FORFEITED.

New York and Chicago Have Peculiar Wrangle Over Umpire.

New York, Aug. 8.—The New York-Chicago National league game scheduled for Tuesday was not played, owing to a refusal by the police to admit Umpire Jamesone on the ground for fear a riot might ensue if he officiated.

Both Chicago and New York claim the game by forfeit, Chicago on the ground that the umpire was barred and New York because Chicago refused to play. The game will go to protest. President Pulliam says he will sustain the action of Johnstone, who declared the game forfeited to Chicago.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BROOKLYN—R. H. E. Cincinnati 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 — 8 — 10 7 3 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 8 — 10 7 3 Batteries—Wicker and Livingston; McFarland and Bergen.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E. Pittsburgh 2 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 — 7 12 3 Boston 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 — 7 5 7 6 Batteries—Lynch and Gibson; Witherup and Needham.

AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E. St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 8 1 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 1 6 1 6 Batteries—Brown, Thompson and W. Marshall; Duggibley and Donavan.

AT NEW YORK—New York-Chicago game not played.

CLUBS W. L. P.C. CLUBS W. L. P.C. Cleve. 69 30 .697 Cin'l'l. 44 57 .432 N.Y. 61 33 .649 Brook. 37 65 .363 Pitts. 62 34 .646 St. L. 37 65 .363 Phila. 46 55 .455 Bost. 34 56 .340

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—R. H. E. Chicago 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 — 4 6 0 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3 0 0 Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Wadell and Schreck.

AT DETROIT—R. H. E. Detroit 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 5 8 5 Washington 2 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 — 6 9 7 2 Batteries—Eubanks, Sleever and Warner.

Other games postponed: rain.

Texas Flood.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 8.—Dispatches from San Angelo county show that first reports of flood damage were greatly exaggerated. The Colorado and Concho rivers are subsiding. Ranchmen lost many head of cattle, horses and sheep, and in the Woodward section crops on low lands have been ruined. No lives were lost.

Coroner's Suspicions.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A coroner's jury recommended that K. O. Knudson, whose wife died recently under suspicious circumstances, be held to the grand jury on the suspicion that he poisoned the woman. A coroner's inquest was given to a coroner, who started out in search of Knudson.

Drowned While Bathing.

Beloit, Wis., Aug. 8.—Miss Ruth MacCumber, 25, of this city, drowned in Lake Geneva while bathing. Henry D. Smith, a student at Beloit college, in trying to rescue her nearly lost his life, and his recovery is not yet ascertained.

Fremont's Assignment.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Commander J. C. Fremont was appointed naval attaché at the United States embassy in France and Russia.

AGAINST MORMONS

The Democrats of Idaho Put a Plank in Their Platform.

Couer d'Alene, Idaho, Aug. 8.—For United States senator, Fred T. Dubois; member of congress, Rees Hattabough; justice of the supreme court, Stewart S. Denning; governor, C. O. Stockslager; lieutenant governor, George C. Chapin; secretary of state, Flourney Galloway. After a strenuous two days' convention the Democrats of Idaho placed in nomination the foregoing ticket and adopted a platform in which anti-Mormonism is the keynote. Bryan was in demand for president.

The anti-Mormon plank of the platform as adopted pledges the Democratic party to secure the enactment of legislation necessary to make operative the "test oath" provided by the constitution of Idaho, which in effect would disfranchise all faithful Mormons.

Another plank declares: "We deplore the untimely death of our honored citizens and ex-governor, Hon. Frank Steunenberg, by the hand of an assassin, and we demand that the person or persons responsible therefor, whomsoever they may be, may be punished to the full extent of the law."

Iowa Democrats.

Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 8.—The Democratic state convention nominated a full state ticket, headed by Claude R. Porter of Appanoose county for governor. The platform favors a tariff for revenue only, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and demands the enactment of such legislation as will effectively destroy all trusts. The platform expresses sympathy with the purposes of national labor organizations as set forth in recent addresses by Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and others, calling on labor to assert its political rights at the ballot box. A resolution was adopted pledging to William Jennings Bryan the support of Iowa Democrats for president in 1908.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

E. B. Arter is spending the week in Sistersville, W. Va.

Mrs. Clarence Hall and Mrs. John Moseman are spending a week in Buffalo and Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Fred Shau left Wednesday for Toledo to visit for several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Shau.

Mrs. John T. Frieg will return this evening from Germany, where she has been spending the past two months.

The Misses Nella and Arline Smith left this morning for a two weeks' visit at Greensburg and Uniontown, Pa.

The Misses May Falls and Hattie Morgan left Tuesday morning for Luna Lake to camp with friends for several days.

Mrs. Edgar Dodd, of Akron, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Steitz, in West Main street.

The Misses Helen Setler and Amelia Warth have gone to spend a week with friends and relatives in Akron and Barberton.

C. M. Russell and C. L. McLain left on Monday to enjoy a fishing expedition to Canada. They will spend some time at Ningua-on-the-Lake.

Miss Mary E. Bowman returned home last week after a pleasant visit with friends in several eastern Ohio towns for over five weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Falke and children, of Zanesville, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Ellen Falke, at her residence in Locust street.

Miss Esther Dickerhoff has returned to Hartville after being a guest at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Karrer, in Duncan street for several days.

The Misses Elizabeth Uhendorff and Alice Hoch have returned from Athens, where they have been attending the summer school at the Ohio university.

Carl E. Getz, son of Captain Getz, of the police force, left Sunday for Roanoke, W. Va., where he has taken a position in the offices of M. A. Hanna & Company.

The Misses Emma Ruth and Eliza Dierck have gone to Fremont to visit for a week. From there they will go to Fulton county to visit relatives and friends for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Karrer, of Middlebranch, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Karrer in Duncan street on Sunday. Miss Hilda Karrer accompanied them to their home for a week's visit.

Committees of the Canal Fulton, Newman and Crystal Spring union Sunday schools have completed arrangements for their annual picnic, which will be held on Friday, August 17, at Silver lake.

The motor and fan for the new Presbyterian church organ arrived in the city Monday morning and are being installed today. It will only be a matter of but a few days now until the instrument is completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvine Wales and a party including Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Skinner, of Marselles, drove to Dundee on Monday afternoon. They spent the night at a farmhouse in Tuscarawas township and returned Tuesday.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Tillie May Angerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Angerman, to Mr. Otto H. Albrecht, at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, August 22, at the Angerman residence, 74 Park street.

Mrs. E. G. Willison will entertain the Fancy Work club at "Sleepy Hollow" cottage, Turkeyfoot lake, next Thursday and Friday. Several of the other Massillon cottagers at the lake will assist Mrs. Willison in entertaining her guests.

Members of the Russell family in Massillon held a picnic in the ravine east of the city Saturday afternoon. Twenty representatives of the relationship, together with a few friends were present. The entertainment took the form of a corn roast.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McLymonds and Miss McLymonds, Consul General and Mrs. R. P. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Arvine Wales, and Miss Elizabeth and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Albright were guests at the cottage of C. P. L. McLain at Turkeyfoot lake, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Upham, who were called to the city two weeks ago by the death of the former's father, the late E. B. Upham, returned to their home in Buffalo today. They were accompanied by Mrs. Magdalena Upham, who will be their guest for sometime.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's church, left Wednesday morning for Toledo on his way to attend a Lutheran volksfest at Sugar Island on Thursday. From Toledo he will go to Pittsburgh to attend the meeting of the Lutheran synod of this district. There will be no services in St. Paul's church next Sunday.

The local lodge of Elks, which was to have entertained the lodges from East Liverpool and Barberton, has changed the date of the affair from August 16 to August 21. The post-

ponement was made upon the request of the East Liverpool lodge, which plays a game of base ball with Salem on August 16 for a silver cup.

A class of twenty was confirmed at St. Timothy's Episcopal church Tuesday evening by the Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of northern Ohio. He gave a short but impressive address to the confirmation class. Bishop Leonard was a guest of the Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Craft at dinner Tuesday evening, spent the night at the Hotel Conrad, and left Wednesday morning for Cleveland.

Charles Sidell, a detective on the Pennsylvania railroad, well known in Massillon, was killed at 9:30 o'clock Sunday evening at Stark siding, near Canton. The detective was walking along the eastbound track when train No. 28, better known as the flyer, came along and he stepped from the eastbound track out of its way to the westbound track, where he was struck by a fast mail train and instantly killed. The body was taken to the home of the deceased in Canton.

Interviewed by the Canton Repository, County Clerk J. J. Wise, of this city, said the other day regarding the coming foot ball season: "I said at the close of the Canton-Massillon game last fall that I could not manage the team in 1906 for the reason that I was interested in establishing a public park for Massillon and that foot ball required so much time that my office duties became affected. As far as any disagreement among those who have heretofore been in charge of the Massillon teams I say emphatically I do not know of any. With proper financial backing a team can be run all right."

DELEGATES FROM STARK.

They Will be Chosen Directly After Republican Convention.

From the Canton Repository: Immediately after the congressional convention concludes its work at Youngstown, it is understood that a call will be issued in this county for the convention to select delegates to the state Republican convention, which meets in Dayton, September 11 and 12, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of secretary of state, dairy and food commissioner, commissioner of public schools, and member of the state board of public works.

The local delegate convention will be held in Canton at the assembly room of the city hall. Stark county has twenty-three delegates, one of the largest apportionments in the state. The basis of apportionment is one delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Myron T. Herrick in 1905, and an additional delegate for each fraction of two hundred and fifty or over. Eight hundred and sixty delegates will be seated at the state convention, making 481 necessary to a choice.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SARAH BARNES. Mrs. Sarah Barnes, aged eighty-six years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Meyers, two and one-half miles north of Massillon, at 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon. Death was due to old age. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Meyers, at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be made in the Canal Fulton cemetery.

CONTRACT LET.

Firm of Meinhart & Son & Curley was the Lowest Bidder.

Bids for the paving of West Main street, between Henry and Columbus streets, were opened by Clerk J. A. McLaughlin in the presence of the board of public service and representatives of the bidding firms at 12 o'clock Wednesday noon. The bid of Meinhart & Son & Curley was the lowest. A list of the bids of the several firms is given below:

The bid of the Meinhart firm was as follows: Paving with Massillon block, \$98 per square yard; curbing, new, \$38 per yard; old, \$11. The bid of W. H. Vogt & Son, the next lowest, was as follows: Paving with Massillon block, \$1.01; with standard block, \$1.02; curbing, new, \$38; old, \$12. Weible & Schott's bid was: Paving with Massillon block, \$1.10; curbing, new, \$36; old, \$11. George Lemmon, of Wheeling, was the highest bidder. His bid for Massillon block was \$1.10 for new curbing, \$1.42, and for old curbing, \$.15.

The street car company has already begun to replace its four-inch with seven-inch rails, in preparation for the paving. The contract cannot be let by the city, however, until the sinking fund trustees have had a meeting and City Auditor Douglass notifies the board that the money is in the process of collection. The contract will be formally let at the end of this week or the first of next week.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Chautauqua, N. Y., B. & C.

Excellent service via Cleveland and L. S. & M. S. Ry. Leave 9:45 a.m., arrive Chautauqua Assembly 7:05 p.m. Round trip \$6.30.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ELTON.

Elton, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Harry Hinderer and children are visiting among relatives here this week.

Adam Burkholder is confined to the house with an attack of erysipelas.

Several of our miners began work at the Lebanon mines Monday.

The new school house is under roof. Jesse King returned to his home in Cleveland last Friday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Massillon, spent last week at the Timothy Ramsey home.

James F. Miller has accepted a position at Akron with a view to locating permanently in that city.

Dr. John Dodd is recovering rapidly from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. John Pollock and daughter, Miss Jean Pollock, of North Lawrence, called on Newman friends last week.

Mrs. William Ralston, of Cleveland, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

Miss Blanche Rawlands returned home last Saturday after a pleasant visit with Niles friends.

"A. L. Williams returned home last Thursday and reports a pleasant time all along his route. At Portsmouth he was the guest of William Weidner. While there the Prudential insurance agents of several districts held their annual outing and banquet, and Mr. Williams was drafted into active service during the athletic sports. He assisted Mr. Weidner's side to win the base ball game. The main contest of the day was the boat race, for which a beautiful flag is annual presented to the district winning the race. This year Mr. Williams entered and won the race, thereby giving Mr. Weidner's district, for the first time, the honor of being the custodian of the much coveted and admired flag.

The Misses Anna Griffith, Priscilla Jenkins, Lila Aston, Gwynne Rumrill and Eva Dehoff, Mr. and Mrs. William Findley, of Newman, Mrs. Jennie Reese and the Misses Jennie Kitt, Jennie Patterson and Minnie First, of Massillon, formed a jolly party that attended the annual Hiawatha Baptist assembly at Mt. Vernon last week. An extensive and well prepared programme was given. Dr. Forey, of international fame as the evangelist of the world, was present and conducted services from Friday until Sunday, delivering able and masterful addresses twice each day to large and interested audiences. He also gave a talk on the square at Mt. Vernon Saturday evening.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Shoe Torn from Foot of Canton Camper at Meyer's Lake.

The members of the Dehn family, of Canton, who were injured Tuesday afternoon at Meyer's lake in the electrical storm have recovered from the shock and their burns are not considered at all serious.

Miss Dehn had the shoe torn from her right foot and her lower limbs bear red marks, which resemble the trunk of a tree and its branches. Mrs. Dehn was thrown to the floor and knocked unconscious. After her recovery there were no marks left on her body. Mr. Dehn, who was seated upon the edge of the bed, was thrown across the end and struck the floor upon his face. From the knee down Mr. Dehn's left leg is badly blistered.

After the flash had disappeared the tent was filled with dense smoke, and for a time the members of the family could not see each other. It is said by neighbors that pieces of the tree which was struck were heard to hit against their tents one hundred feet away.

Where the bolts were grounded there were two large holes made near the base of the tree. The diameter of these holes is about ten inches. The tent of the Dehns was not damaged.

HUNDREDS OF HOPPERS.

Boy Opens Fish Bait Can With Exciting Results.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gregory Williams, aged 14, of Brooklyn, has been staying with his mother at one of the cottages at Lake Huntington, Sullivan county, N. Y., for two weeks. Saturday he collected a can full of grasshoppers for fish bait. He forgot to take the can from his pocket at the dinner table, and his mother, noticing the bunch in his coat, asked him what he had. The lad did not reply, and she told him to show what it was.

Gregory opened the lid and in less time than it takes to tell a couple of hundred grasshoppers were doing the two-step among the dishes and guests.

The insects got into the frizzles of the ladies and caused more commotion than a fire. Two young women fainted and it was fully an hour before the room was cleared of hoppers.

One young woman, whose hair was red, drew hoppers by the dozen. They drove her into hysterics.

B. & O., Atlantic City and return August 16th. Very low rates. Delightful outing for every one.

BOLDLY SAWED

THEIR WAY OUT

Seven Prisoners Escape from Stark County Jail.

HAD WORKED FOR THREE DAYS.

The Huge Iron Doors of the Corridor Were Sawed Through and the Outer Door was Pried Open—Sheriff Believes Prisoners Had Outside Help.

Canton, Aug. 8.—When Sheriff Wilson entered the jail Tuesday night at 8 o'clock to lock up the prisoners for the night, he discovered that seven of them had escaped by swinging through the huge iron doors of the corridor and prying open the outer door. Owing to the hot weather the sheriff had allowed the men extra privileges. This is the third effort that has been made at escape, and extra watch had been kept on the men. Sheriff Wilson believes the prisoners had outside help.

The escaped prisoners are:

William Smith, alias Snurky, alias William Evans, charged with robbing the residence of Ed. Shearer, of Canton, May 5, 1906. Age 22, height 5 feet 11 1/4 inches, smooth face, black hair, brown eyes. Wore blue suit of clothes.

Mike Randall, alias Skinny Ellsworth, 38 years old, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches tall, black hair, brown eyes, wore dark suit. Charged with being an accomplice of William Smith in the Shearer robbery.

Hiram Foulk, formerly of Canton, charged with non-support of wife and minor children, 41 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, gray eyes and dark hair.

Joe Stukken, Canton, burglary and larceny, breaking into Hufton's East Tuscarawas street cigar store. Age 17 years, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches tall, light brown hair and eyes.

Fred Bruder, accomplice of Stukken, aged 17, height 5 feet 5 inches, light hair, blue eyes.

C. M. Hall, residence Maine, charged with grand larceny in the theft of a watch and rings from the home of Milton Crosby in South McKinley avenue, June 27. Age 46, 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark brown hair and blue eyes.

William Corral, grand larceny, received July 11 from Minerva, aged 34, height 5 feet 7 1/2 inches, red hair and blue eyes.

According to Melville Smith, one of the prisoners now in the jail, work had been going on with a saw for the past three days. On being interviewed

Smith, who is charged with the murder of Street Car Conductor James Shetler, said that for the past three days he and the seven escaped prisoners had been spending their time in the corridors, to which they have access all day, in playing whist. The penalty provided for the losers was that they be locked in their cells for an hour each. He and William Smith, one of the desperate characters charged with the Shearer robbery, were always partners and losers at least twice a day and he thinks that inasmuch as he was not let into the plans for sawing their way to liberty, the balance of the bunch, under the leadership of Randall, alias Skinny Ellsworth, busied themselves in sawing the steel bars. How the saw with which the job was done came into the possession of the men is not known. A search of the premises and cells, as well as the court between the jail and court house was made immediately after the delivery was discovered, but the thin and well tempered little blade which did the business in the hands of experts could not be found. Therefore it is supposed that the saw was taken along by one of the gang as a souvenir of the occasion.

The police arrested two suspects at Meyer's lake late in the evening, but they were subsequently released.

WOULD REMOVE STAIN.

Brother of McKinley's Assassin Wants to be a Policeman.

Cleveland, Aug. 8.—Michael Colgrosz, brother of Leon Colgrosz, assassin of President McKinley, has applied for a position upon the police force of Cleveland. He said that his impelling motive was to remove the stain from the family name, but later asked that the statement be ignored because of the wish of his aged father, who lives with him:

"With us that is a closed book," he said. "Father told me that he hopes our name won't be used any more than you have to. We want to forget about it. I am willing to stand up on my own bottom, and that's just where father wants me to stand."

Another very pretty model is a plain gored skirt trimmed with six half-inch tucks around the bottom that makes a very new and effective trimming; comes in the Chiffon Panamas and fine Broadcloth, specially priced at.....

When you want the news while it's news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

BOMB KILLS ONE.

Panic in Railroad Station in Russian-Poland.

Sosnovice, Russian Poland, Aug. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—A bomb was thrown today into the crowded waiting room at the railway station here. One man was killed and many were wounded. A frightful panic ensued, resulting in the injury of many other persons. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

\$10,000 WANTED,

\$6,360 ON HAND.

ST. PETERSBURG REJOICES.

Strike Movement Has Failed—Government Relieved.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The workmen's council has decided to call off the strike in St. Petersburg. This action does not apply to the provinces, but there is little doubt that the workmen there will follow St. Petersburg's example. The government, which prepared for the worst, is greatly rejoiced over its victory. None of the predictions of the extreme parties who organized the strike movement have been fulfilled.

GOBBLER HATCHING EGGS.

Has Been on Nest Two Weeks—Work Satisfactory.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 8.—Mrs. A. M. White, living on the Bedford road near this city, has a two-year-old turkey gobbler sitting on a nest of chicken eggs. He has held the fort for two weeks and has thus far been doing satisfactory work.

A NATIONAL PERIL.

The Popular Princess Gown Brings Disaster in Its Wake.

Mr. Bryan casts a sinister shadow across the sea. David H. Hill turns uneasily on the couch of oblivion. Charles Warren Fairbanks continues to mail photographs to county chairmen. Mary Melane is writing a new book, and tornadoes are predicted for Kansas. Gloom enough for one summer-end, assuredly; but the dangers thus catalogued fade into thin gray in the presence of the black calamity that threatens from London. In its imitable tragic style Collier's Weekly thus sets forth the impending disaster:

"The princess gown, being now in vogue, has brought in its wake a new form of corset, rampant abroad, and threatening these shores for the autumn trade. Waists this year are small and round, and the effort thus to cut them and keep the princess style has summoned into existence a whalebone garment reaching from the shoulders to below the knees."

What shall we do to be saved? Think of it, gentle male reader. "A whalebone garment reaching from the shoulders to below the knees." Fancy being shut up in a tonneau with that. Imagine a ride in a crowded street car in such company. Picture fair summer resort, so garbed, trying to rest languidly on a low stone wall by a babbling brook. Must we sit idly by and see this horror creep upon us from over-sea. Must we exchange our whalebone for a race of armored cruisers. Must Kipling revise his gentle, genial "Vampire" lines to "arabanda whalebone and a hank of horse-hair?" Can't President Roosevelt or George Fred Williams or Carris Nataon or Governor Hanly do something about it?

"A whalebone garment reaching from the shoulders to below the knees!" Help!

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Will Open in Canton Auditorium on August 20.

Following is the programme for the forty-second annual Stark county teachers' institute, to be held in the Auditorium at Canton August 20-24, inclusive:

The programme for each day will be short, interesting and instructive.

Prof. E. E. Sparks, of the University of Chicago, will lecture on "History."

Prof. Edwin Lee, of Mt. Union college, will lecture on "Science."

Prof. J. H. Focht, of Canal Fulton, will be the leader in music.

It is planned to have a social and reception at the Y. M. C. A. hall Monday evening, and you are especially urged to attend. A programme of refreshments, literary and liquid, is promised.

Prof. Sparks will give a lecture of unusual and general interest on Tuesday evening.

An afternoon off at the new lake resort will be a feature you will enjoy; this is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

The committee is also trying to arrange for Thursday evening a programme by the Pierces, the unique entertainers of the Mt. Union college of oratory.

A certificate can be given only to those present every session.

This will be one of the best institutes in our history, and will be worthy of your attendance.

A. B. Wingate, president, Beach City, O.; W. F. Gilmore, secretary, Canton.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50¢.

Trains "De Luxe"

B. & O. C. L. & W. Div. Trains 16 and 17, C. L. & W., wide vestibuled high seat ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

PRESIDENT ON AIGRETTES

He and Mrs. Roosevelt are With the Audubon Crusade.

In a letter written by President Roosevelt to William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, which was recently made public, the President, speaking for himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, expresses hearty sympathy with the efforts the society is making to prevent the sale and use of white heron plumes, commonly known as "aigrettes," which are worn on women's hats. Mr. Dutcher in a letter to the President, said that Queen Alexandra of England had recently publicly made known her disapproval of the use of the plumes and suggested that similar expression from Mrs. Roosevelt would do more toward abolishing them as millinery ornaments than months of work by the Audubon Society. The President's letter in reply was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Dutcher—Permit me on behalf of both Mrs. Roosevelt and myself to say how heartily we sympathize not only with the work of the Audubon Societies generally, but particularly in their efforts to stop the sale and use of the so-called "aigrettes"—the plumes of the white herons. If anything Mrs. Roosevelt feels even more strongly than I do in the matter.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 18, 1906.

A Bridge of Crocodiles.

A traveler writes of a port in northwestern India: "The great sight of Karachi is the sacred crocodile preserve at Magar Pir, some seven miles off. There are hot springs here which feed a shallow tank containing nearly a hundred crocodiles. The story, usually thought to be fictitious, of the Englishman who for a bet crossed the tank by jumping successively from the backs of these crocodiles is based on fact. The hero of this foohold feat was a certain Lieutenant Beresford, a friend of Sir R. F. Burton. When Burton and his companion were visiting the crocodiles' tank they noticed that these reptiles and certain islets of reeds happened to make an almost continuous bridge across the tank. This prompted the daring subaltern to hazard the feat of crossing by hopping from one crocodile to another. To the amazement of the spectators he succeeded in this apparently mad attempt. Sir Richard Burton had already successfully performed an equally daring feat. He managed to muzzle a crocodile by means of a lasso and then jumped on the reptile's back and enjoyed a somewhat zigzag ride."

SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.

The first lucifer match was struck in 1834.

The first steamer built in England appeared in 1815.

It was in 1565 that the first black lead pencil was sharpened.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor of England the practice of employing surnames began.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken.

The first ship was brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus in 1483 B. C.

The first woolen cloth made in England was manufactured about 1330, though it was not dyed and dressed by the English until 1667.

The first record of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in Europe as early as 852.

BALLOT BOXES

In Denver Franchise Embroilie Not Surrendered to Sheriff.

Denver, Aug. 8.—There may be serious trouble over ballot boxes containing the votes on franchises cast last May. Judge Lindsey sent the sheriff to seize the boxes, but the men guarding the boxes showed fight. Judge Lindsey instructed the sheriff to seize the boxes at any cost.

Judge Malone of the district court decided that his court has no jurisdiction over the inquiry into the franchise contest cases instituted by Judge Lindsey in the county court, and attorneys for the corporations took the matter to the supreme court, where it was taken under advisement. In the meantime Lindsey proceeded with his hearing and found six men guilty of contempt, four of them for refusing to be sworn, the other two being the watchers who refused to give up the boxes.

The four who refused to be sworn are J. Cook, Jr., who is said to have held the land on which alleged fraudulent tax receipts were issued; Fred Williams, former chairman of the Republican city central committee; H. L. Doherty of the gas company and J. N. Ordway, president of the election committee.

A Cooking Mint.

When making pea soup put in a slice of bread, for it prevents the peas sinking to the bottom and burning in the saucepan.

G. A. R. low rates on B. & O., Minneapolis, Minn.; and return August 10th to 12th, long limit to return. See agents.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland. Sunday, Aug. 12th. Leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. \$10 round trip. Train leaves Cleveland returning at 6 p. m.

BRYAN ON ARBITRATION

Enlargement of Its Scope Described by the Nebraskan.

URGES INVESTIGATION OF FACTS

In a Comprehensive Speech at International Parliamentary Conference He Pointed Out Value of Separating Question of Fact From That of Honor—Declares Lasting Peace Must Be Built on Foundation of Human Brotherhood.

The speech on arbitration which William Jennings Bryan made to the Interparliamentary Union in London and which excited such wide comment in the English press is herewith reproduced as reported in the London Times:

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, who was received with loud cheers, said:

"Mr. President, gentlemen of the International Parliamentary conference, I regret I cannot speak to you in a language which is employed usually in this body, but I only know one language, the language of my own country, and you will have to pardon me if I use that. I desire, in the first place, to express my appreciation of the courtesy shown to me in the presentation of my part of this resolution by Lord Wernale, our president, and by Baron von Pleier, who is the chairman and actively influences the council which has framed this substitute embodying both the ideas that were presented yesterday. I appreciate the superior wisdom and the greater experience of this learned council that has thus united the two ideas, and I thank the parliaments also for the opportunity to say just a word in defense of his part of the resolution. I cannot say that it is a new idea, for since it was presented yesterday I learn that the same idea in substance was on a former occasion presented by Mr. Barthold of my own country, who has been so conspicuous in his efforts to promote peace, and I am very glad that I can follow, in his footsteps, in the urging of this amendment.

"I may add also that it is in exact line with the suggestion made by the honorable prime minister of Great Britain in that memorable and epoch making speech of yesterday, in that speech which contained several sentences any one of which would have compensated us all in our coming here. [Cheers.] In that splendid speech he expressed the hope that the scope of arbitration treaties may be enlarged. [Mr. Bryan proceeded to cite the passage in the speech of the prime minister to which he referred.] This amendment is in harmony with this suggestion. This resolution is in the form of a postscript to the treaty, but, like postscripts of letters sometimes, it contains very vital subject—in fact, I am not sure but that the postscript in this case is as important as the letter itself, for it deals with those questions which have defied arbitration. Certain questions affecting the honor or integrity of a nation are considered outside of the sphere of a court of arbitration, and these are the questions which have given trouble. Passion is not often roused by questions that do not affect a nation's integrity or honor, and for fear these questions may arise arbitration is not always employed where it might be employed.

"The first advantage, then, of this resolution is that it secures an investigation of the facts, and if you can but separate the fact from the question of honor the chances are one hundred to one that you will settle both the fact and the question of honor without war. [Cheers.] There is therefore a great advantage in an investigation that brings out the facts, for disputed facts between nations, as between friends, are the cause of most disagreements. The second advantage of this investigation is that it gives time for calm consideration. That has already been well referred to by the gentleman who has preceded me. I need not say to you that man excited is a very different animal from man calm [laughter and cheers], and that questions ought to be settled not by passion, but by deliberation, and if this would do nothing else but give time for reflection, for deliberation, for converse, that would be sufficient reason for its adoption. If we can but stay the hand of war until conscience can assert itself war would be made more resolute. When men are mad they swagger around and tell what they can do; when they are calm they consider what they ought to do. [Cheers.]

"The third advantage of this investigation is that it gives opportunity to mobilize public opinion for the compelling of a peaceful settlement, and that is an advantage not to be overlooked. Public opinion is coming to be more and more a power in the world. One of the greatest statesmen my country has produced, Thomas Jefferson—and if it were not unmodest I would say I believe him to be the greatest statesman the world has produced—said that if he had to choose between a government without newspapers and newspapers without a government he would rather risk the newspapers without a government [laughter and cheers.] You may call it an extravagant statement, and yet it presents an idea, and that idea is that public opinion is a controlling force, and I am glad that the time is coming when public opinion is to be more and more a controlling force, glad that the time is coming when the moral sentiment of one nation will affect the differences of other nations, glad that the time is coming when the world realizes that a war between two nations affects others than the

two nations involved, glad that the time is coming when the world insists that a nation cannot sit by idly and look on while two nations fight out their differences without protesting that they shall settle them by some peaceful means, and if you give time for the marshaling of the forces of public opinion you can promote peace. [Cheers.] Therefore this resolution is suggested for the three reasons that it gives a chance to investigate the facts; that it gives a chance to separate the question of fact from the question of honor; that it gives a chance for the calming of passion; that it gives a chance for the formation of a controlling public sentiment. [Cheers.] I will not disguise the fact that I consider this resolution a long step in the direction of peace, nor will I disguise the fact that I am here because I want this parliamentary union to take just as long a step as possible in the direction of universal peace. [Cheers.]

"We meet in a famous hall, and looking down upon us from these walls are pictures that illustrate not only the glory that is to be won in war, but the horrors that follow war. [Cheers.] There is a picture of one of the great figures in English history [pointing to the fresco of Macbeth the death of Nelson]. He is represented as dying, and around him are the mangled figures of others. I understand that war brings out great characteristics. I am aware that it gives opportunity for the display of great patriotism. I am aware that the example of men who have given their lives for their country is an inspiring thing, but I venture to say that there is as much inspiration in a noble life as there is in an heroic death. [Cheers.] And if you will permit me to mention one whose career I watched with interest and whose name I revere, I would say that, in my humble judgment, the sixty-four years of spotless public service of William Ewart Gladstone [loud cheers] will, in the years to come, be regarded as rich an ornament to the history of this nation as the life of any man who poured his blood out on the battlefield. [Cheers.] All movements in the interest of peace have back of them the idea of brotherhood. If peace is to come in this world it will come because people more and more clearly recognize the indissoluble tie that binds every human being to every other human being. If we are to build permanent peace it must be on the foundation of brotherhood of men. A poet has described how in the civil war that ranged our country into two hostile camps but a generation ago—he has described how in one battle a soldier in one line thrust his bayonet through a soldier in the opposing line, and when he stooped to draw it out he recognized in the face of the fallen one the face of his brother. And then the poet describes the feeling of horror that overwhelmed him to think that he had taken the life of one who was the child of the same parents and the companion of his boyhood. It was a patriotic story, but it is too much to hope that as the years go by human sympathy will expand until this feeling of friendship and fraternity will not be bounded by the members of a family or by the members of a clan or a community or state, but shall be worldwide.

"The system is being investigated," said a paymaster of one of the large iron manufacturing companies, "and as far as we have gone it has proved satisfactory. Many of our employees report that they have never received pay. They are so nearly alike in appearance that the wrong man is frequently paid wages belonging to another, and in some cases we have cashed pay checks that have been stolen or forged."

F. D. Raymond, treasurer of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern railway, says that the railroads will find the finger print method of advantage in paying track gauges where the men are illiterate.

"While our road has not adopted the new method," he said, "yet it seems to be practical. It surely gives a means of identification that cannot be surpassed."

While thumb marks as a means of identification are in use in the police department of almost every city, heretofore there has been no attempt to use the scheme in commercial circles in the United States, as far as is known.

In cases where employees are paid by it, each man when he goes to work leaves an impression of his right thumb on a card with his name. The card is filed in the paymaster's office. Receipts for the pay checks are furnished, and when the employee is paid he also makes an impression on the receipt where formerly he made his mark.

In use in banks a card containing the finger impress is filed instead of one with the description. When the depositor who cannot write applies for payment a check is filled out and the depositor affixes his thumb mark, which, of course, if the check is genuine, conforms to the one on file at the bank.

The shoes are constructed of tin, with four air chambers in each and a separate compartment for the foot. They are five feet three inches long, fourteen inches wide and nearly ten inches deep. Collapsible fans prevent them from slipping backward. Mr. Ostos' purpose in making the shoes was to introduce a new water game similar to lacrosse. Other students are already planning to get the new style shoes.

Railway's Plan For a Floral Route. Executive officers of the Union Pacific railroad are planning to build several large greenhouses along the main lines with the object of having at every table in every dining car over the entire system a bouquet of freshly cut flowers at every meal, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In addition to the dining car decorations it is planned to grow flowers on a small scale sufficiently large to allow a free distribution of roses, carnations or other sea-sonable flowers not only in dining cars, but to passengers in every car of every train and in winter as well as in summer, the idea being to make the flowers a part of the trip over that road and not precious little souvenirs.

Dr. Webb Immune From Speed Arrest. Dr. W. Seward Webb is one of the few automobilists of the United States who have no fear of being held up by country constables with stop watches for overspeeding along the fine roads around Shelburne, Vt., says the New York Tribune. All the speed laws are waived in his case, because of his popularity with the country folk. He has been so generous to his farmer neighbors that they make no protest against anything which adds to his pleasure and declare he may go a hundred miles an hour in his racing machine, if he desires, as he has spent much money in Shelburne and helped business wonderfully.

THUMB MARK IMPRESS

Chicago Investigation of Latest Business Signature.

BANKS ARE TAKING UP THE PLAN

Manufacturers Also Test New Method as Proof Against Forgery of Payroll Check—Words of Endorsement Heard in Commercial Circles—Old Cross Mark May Be Doomed—Ordinary Rubber Stamp Pad Used.

"John Smith; his thumb." That expression, according to information recently secured, is likely soon to supplant the antiquated term, "John Smith; his mark," says the Chicago News.

Officials of the paymaster's departments of steel and iron companies and other large industries in Chicago, where many foreigners are employed, are considering the installation of a finger-print system of pay checks. Instead of making his mark on the pay roll the employee, if he cannot sign his name, leaves an impression of his right thumb as his receipt. Fred Neimyer, paymaster of the Union Trust company, is also investigating the method as a substitute for "X" signatures of depositors who cannot write.

The Illinois Steel company, it is understood, was the first large Chicago concern to investigate the new method, after the forgery of several thousand dollars' worth of their pay checks several months ago. When the employee's thumb mark is required on each pay check, forgery, it is claimed, will be made impossible.

"The means of identification of depositors by their thumb marks will certainly prove to be conclusive," said R. F. Chapin, secretary of the Union Trust company, "and as the marks of no two persons' thumbs are alike loss from check forgeries will be greatly reduced. In fact, any one could use his thumb mark as his signature to a check with safety."

"The finger prints will be the best identification that we could have of a depositor," declared Mr. Neimyer of the same institution. "Under the system now in use when a depositor who cannot write wishes to make a deposit we can identify him only by his appearance and a description we take. We also ask him questions regarding his family. But by the finger mark test there is little chance for a mistake. Persons may be changed in appearance by sickness or other causes; the lines of the thumb do not change."

"The system is being investigated," said a paymaster of one of the large iron manufacturing companies, "and as far as we have gone it has proved satisfactory. Many of our employees report that they have never received pay. They are so nearly alike in appearance that the wrong man is frequently paid wages belonging to another, and in some cases we have cashed pay checks that have been stolen or forged."

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9 1901

" Sugarcreek township deserves the heartiest of congratulations. It has maintained its position as a stronghold of temperance and has temporarily solved its own immigration problem by putting down quietly but firmly the attempt of non-resident foreigners to interfere with a situation entirely satisfactory to a population of Americans."

The St. Louis Globe Democrat notes that a Kansas commissioner visiting Kansas City packing houses found but three piles of perfectly sanitary meats, and these were consigned to three states with rigid inspection laws. It is thus shown that people who are satisfied with inferior goods can always be sure of getting what satisfies them.

Mayor "Tom" Johnson is wise. When approached by one of the editors of a New York weekly with the request that he furnish the journal an article expressive of his opinion of Bryan as a presidential possibility the mayor said:

"I may have something to say of Mr. Bryan on the occasion of his reception at New York, but not before."

It is warm, and the mayor knows that he can save himself the exertion, for the colonel, he will say it all.

The census inquiries of 1900, just issued, as to the financial conditions of the 161 cities having a population in excess of 30,000, shows that New York has the largest area—208,218 acres. New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Duluth rank next highest in acreage, in the order named, Hoboken, N. J., 825 acres, having the smallest land area. The total expenditures of the city of New York for the fiscal year were \$167,060,171, while Chicago, with one-half the population, expended only a fourth as much. The next six largest cities together spent less than New York, Boston and Washington being the most generous. The total corporate expenditures of the 151 cities for the year were \$554,410,215; the total receipts were \$594,175,998. One hundred and eight of the cities own water works, and the total income from municipal industries, such as gas, water, lighting, etc., amounted to \$12,286,827.

There is no doubt at all that Sylvester Burd and the many intelligent subscribers to the new theatre fund have gone very carefully into the subject before committing themselves to the project. As the matter stands there is wanting an addition of about \$3,000 to assure the success of the enterprise. That is considerably less than thirty cents apiece for every one of us. Probably the whole amount can be raised between now and the first of January but no such delay can be admitted, as the sum required must be forthcoming within a week or two in order that the structure itself may be erected and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the theatrical season. Furthermore, the manager must know within a few days just what to expect in order to make contracts with desirable attractions. It would be a good thing if those who feel favorably disposed would telephone Mr. Burd the amount of their subscriptions at once, rather than to await personal solicitation.

Mr. Gunckel's association of news boys in Toledo have learned to govern themselves. As is told in detail in another column, the 1,500 boys composing the association managed their own picnic this year, the trustees remaining entirely in the background. The boys marshaled their own army, made the lemonade, twenty-two tubs of it, provided tickets for the dinner, had charge of the tables and performed all the labor connected with the outing. Not a single cigarette was smoked during the day and not an oath was heard. The Independent points with pride and satisfaction to the practical result of the self government plan because the same method is being followed in the management of the independent branch of Mr. Gunckel's association in this city. The boys of the Massillon association have improved their minds, health and manners since they pinned on their badges and they expect to see the good work go on along the lines which Mr. Gunckel has laid down with such intelligence and sympathetic understanding.

REQUIREMENTS
OF THE R. F. D.A Notification Received by
Postmaster L. A. Koons.

MUST HAVE APPROVED BOXES.

Parties Who Do Not Provide Boxes in Manner Prescribed are to be Regarded as Not Desiring Rural Service—More Than One Family Can Use Same Box.

Postmaster L. A. Koons has received a notification of the following official requirements concerning the rural free delivery of mail:

The regulations of the department require all persons who desire the rural free delivery service to provide and erect in a prescribed manner at their own expense approved boxes for the reception of their mail, that is, boxes the model of which after examination has been certified by officials designated for that duty as conforming to the departmental specifications in design, size, material and construction, and on which conspicuously placed, stamped by virtue of proper authority, are the words, "approved by the postmaster general."

Each patron's box must be so erected by the roadside that the carrier can easily obtain access to it without deviating from the route as officially ordered, and without dismounting from his conveyance.

Parties living in the neighborhood of a rural route who neglect or refuse to provide boxes, or who, having provided them, refuse to erect them in the manner prescribed by the department, are to be regarded as not desiring the rural service.

More than one family, but not more than five families, may be permitted to use the same box provided that written notice of agreement to that effect, signed by the head of each family, is filed with the postmaster at the distributing office.

Rural carriers are required to carry a sufficient supply of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and newspaper wrappers. Patrons are encouraged to provide themselves with same in order that the delay occasioned to the carrier in searching for change may be eliminated.

Mail must not be delivered by rural carriers to mail boxes erected within the corporate limits of a city or town in which a United States postoffice is located, except at cities having free delivery service, where the free delivery limits will be substituted for the corporate limits, nor to those erected within a half mile of a post-office in a town or village having no corporate limits.

For public convenience and to facilitate a more accurate handling of mail by the rural delivery carriers it has been decided that each rural delivery mail box in use on a rural delivery route, shall be designated by number. The work of numbering the boxes in the several routes out of this city will not be undertaken for at least thirty days, or until the great majority are permanently in place, when numbers will be assigned.

Approved rural mail boxes erected on routes are afforded the measure of protection provided by the federal statutes, which reads as follows:

Whoever shall hereafter wilfully or maliciously injure or tear down or destroy any letter box or other receptacle established by order of the postmaster general, or approved or designated by him for the receipt or delivery of mail matter on any rural free delivery route, or shall break open the same or wilfully or maliciously injure, deface or destroy any mail matter deposited therein, or shall wilfully aid or assist in any of the aforementioned offenses, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three years.

CASE POSTPONED.
The Trial of Charles Miller Will Take Place Next Friday.

The case of the State of Ohio against Charles Miller, for unlawfully fishing in Sippo lake, which was to have been tried in Justice Spidle's court Monday morning, was postponed until Friday, in order to give the state an opportunity to subpoena witnesses. Had the case been heard Monday morning it would have been before a jury. The jury was dismissed and next Friday Justice Spidle will hear it alone. The arrest of Miller was made by Deputy Game Warden Dangelson.

B. & O. cheap Sunday excursions to Bridgeport, (Wheeling), Urichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

The elimination of instruction in German in the four primary grades of the Cleveland schools has roused that city's many Teutonic citizens to protest. A police court judge with a German name says that it is a mistake to postpone instruction in the foreign tongue until the first grammar grade. "German ought to be continued in the lower grades," he claims, "because children of tender age learn more readily than older children." The judge thus adduces an excellent argument in favor of giving a more complete and thorough course of instruction in English, its pronunciation and other much abused qualities while the minds of the children are most receptive and before their ideas have become utterly corrupted by association with the average nasal and ungraceful American manner of speech. English is the language of this country, and while German, French and Spanish are important alike in culture and commerce, the action of Cleveland's school board is a practical recognition of the folly of fostering "German-Americanism" or any other hybrid hyphenated anomaly, at the expense of a simple pure appreciation and ability in the use of our native language.

The British House of Commons has taken an important step in passing, by a majority of 192, the so called education bill, which is, perhaps, the most radical feature of the Liberal party's programme. The bill provides that public money shall not be used for the support of denominational and sectarian institutions, and that all schools receiving state aid shall give religious instruction two mornings a week, attendance on which shall not be compulsory. The bill now goes to the house of lords, which will probably oppose it. Public sentiment of the better sort is, however, in favor of the measure, and though many of the dignitaries of the established church are, naturally, opposed to what they rightly believe constitutes a move in the direction of ultimate separation between Church and State, the more advanced of the Clerical party recognize the wisdom of the bill. The injustice of taxing Dissenters and non-conformists to support schools in which the religion of the established church is taught is repugnant to American ideals. The example set by this country's non-sectarian and thoroughly efficient public school system should have its weight with even the conservative house of lords.

THE SIRIO DISASTER.

Serious accidents at sea are very unusual in these days of double bottoms, water-tight compartments and devices by which the approach of vessels in fog is signalled to the captain on the bridge either by wireless telegraphy or by a still more recent device operating automatically. Accidents may occur, however, and this happened to be the case on Saturday evening off the coast of Spain. The Sirio was not probably a vessel of the first class or she would have remained above water a much longer time after going on the reef. It seems, however, that a great many more lives might have been saved, but for the panic among the Italian emigrants on board whose savage instincts manifested themselves as was to have been expected, in the most revolting manner. Collision and fire drills on board the great Atlantic liners do not take place merely because of the presence on board of raw material for American citizenship which immediately becomes panic stricken at the very sight of the ship's crew simulating what would take place if a real accident should occur. Thus it happens that among the evils of immigration is an added percentage of personal danger to every first class passenger who crosses the ocean.

According to the London Daily Telegraph, after this Sirio disaster, the emigrants were masters of the situation for an hour, overcoming the crew, approaching loaded boats with drawn knives and fighting fiercely with these weapons and revolvers. During this half hour the officers lost their heads and there was nobody to direct the work which might very likely have been carried on with success in spite of the limited time but for the uncivilized instincts of the human freight which was probably no better or worse than the average now pouring into the United States through Ellis Island.

And yet the proposition to effectively limit this kind of immigration, not merely to desirable classes, but to definite figures, is antagonized by capitalistic influences in this country out of mere selfishness and love of money, in which course they are enthusiastically supported by every steam navigation company flying a foreign flag.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 6, 1906:

LADIES.

Fay, Dowdy L.

Kahn Mrs. Charles.

Schembecht, Mrt. Marsell.

Skilcorn, Miss Bertha

MRS.

Biehl, Charles

Conley, E. F.

Muller, T. G.

Rice, H. A.

Shawhan, C. S. D.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please advise.

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

Want column ads, pay. Try it.

ALLIANCE THE PLACE.

Democratic Congressional Convention to be Held There.

The Democratic congressional committee of the Eighteenth district, at its meeting in Alliance Saturday, chose Alliance as the place for the Democratic congressional convention, and decided upon August 29 as the date. The members of the committee are J. W. Piero and Molton J. Braucher, Stark; M. E. Liskall and Bert Burns, Columbians, and E. J. Murphy and Ezra Welch, Mahoning. The delegates will be apportioned one for every one hundred votes cast for Patterson, and one for every fraction over fifty votes.

The members of the committee said that as far as their knowledge extended there were no candidates for the nomination. Stark county members, however, expressed the opinion that Attorney Atlee Pomerene, of Canton, would be chosen candidate, in case he would accept the nomination.

Mr. Pomerene said Saturday night that the question of becoming a candidate had not been mentioned to him, and that he had not considered it.—Canton Repository.

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING NAMES

All First Call Men Cannot be Located.

COMMITTEE IS HARD AT WORK.

Those in Charge of the Reunion of the "First Call" Troops Planning an Elaborate Programme—About Eighty of the Old Veterans are Expected.

The committee, in charge of the arrangements for the reunion of the men who answered President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, immediately after Fort Sumpter was fired upon, is now working hard to secure the names of all "first call" men in this vicinity. There are at present only a few men here, known to have mustered in with the first 75,000 troops. The committee feels confident that there are others, if their names could only be secured.

The 19th O. V. I. was mustered in with the first call men at Canton but thus far, Secretary T. H. Seaman of the local committee, has not been able to learn the names of many of the members. The 13th O. V. I., organized in Massillon, was composed of men who answered Lincoln's first call but they were not mustered in at this time, the quota having been filled. Later these men were mustered into the three year service.

A meeting of the committee was held in the office of R. A. Pinu, Monday evening but no further arrangement were completed than have been announced before in The Independent. It is probable that a programme will be printed giving the names of as many veterans as can be located. Reunions of the first call men held previously have not resulted very successfully, but the local committee expects to make this one very enjoyable.

About eighty veterans are expected to attend. The exercises will occupy two days, September 13 and 14. Most of the veterans will come from Ohio. Secretary Seaman has received several communications from outside the state in which the writers have signified their intentions to be present.

FELL FROM A CAR.

E. P. Edgar Had a Narrow Escape Monday Afternoon.

E. P. Edgar met with a painful accident Monday afternoon by jumping off a coal car on the Wheeling & Lake Erie switch, near West Tremont street. The employees started the car down the switch. Mr. Edgar, who was on top, was unable to set the brake, allowing the speed of the car to increase rapidly. He decided to get off, but as he did so he slipped and fell heavily to the ground, fracturing two ribs on his right side and also badly spraining his arm. He was able to be around today, but is still suffering from the injuries received.

ARMS SCALDED.

Christian Coates Hurt at the Rolling Mill Monday.

Christian Coates, who is employed at the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, had both arms badly scalded in the boiler room at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. He was dismissed and next Friday Justice Spidle will hear it alone. The arrest of Miller was made by Deputy Game Warden Dangelson.

B. & O. cheap Sunday excursions to Bridgeport, (Wheeling), Urichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

J. U. DOUGLASS

WAS ENDORSED.

Democratic Central Committee Met Monday Night.

RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED.

Mayor Frantz, Bernard Bell and George List to be Delegates to State Convention—County Meeting Held in Canton Tuesday.

NOT A SINGLE LIFE WAS LOST.

The Thunder Roiled and the Lightning Flashed but the Passengers, All Connected With Humberger's Store, Were Calm in the Face of Danger.

"All aboard."

It was Tuesday afternoon. The hour was 5:30 and the good ship "Florence," Captain McDaniels in command, was drawn up and made fast to the canal bank back of the postoffice. Freight was being carried on board, including baked beans, potato salad, deviled eggs, pickles and ice cream. The passengers, including the entire force at the Humberger Company's store and a number of guests, passed up the gang plank. Captain McDaniels cocked his weather eye at a large cloud in the west, shook his head and ordered the crew to untie the mules. Helpful bystanders pushed hard and the "Florence" glided gracefully into midstream, bumped her nose on the opposite bank, righted herself and began to move gently in the direction of Millport.

On deck all was bustle. Passengers were settling themselves in their steamer chairs, running to the bow to gaze at the motive power or looking carefully after the life preservers. Chief Steward Frederick W. Wise ran to and fro, constantly occupied. "Down in front," yelled the captain. His steering apparatus was in the stern and his view ahead was being obstructed. He was nervous, too. Thunder began to roll and lightning flashed ominously.

The souls numbered sixty-four, including the two men on the mules. Just then the ship struck on a rock. "Boat's going down," screamed the passengers.

It was truly beautiful to observe Captain McDaniels as he calmed the fears of the multitude. It began to rain hard but awnings were lowered, a graphophone was set going and to the well known strains of "Everybody Works but Fred" willing helpers began setting out the provisions on a long table. Presently all hands were piped to hot coffee and many other good things. Heaping plates full of food were passed out to the mule drivers and Captain McDaniels ate sandwiches from one hand while he steered with the other. No one minded the rain. There were singing, recitations and high jinks of various descriptions. Supper was so good and there was so much of it that the "Florence" had reached Massillon on her return trip before the ice cream was served. Captain McDaniels ate his plateful in peace and comfort. His responsibility was over.

"It was a hard trip," he said, "but I'm glad we're back with no lives lost, and I think the "Florence" has proved her good sailing qualities on her first trip." The picnic is considered to have been a success in every particular except the weather, and that might have been worse. The salesmen at Humberger's furnished the transportation and the young ladies attended to the provisions. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Frederick Mathey and the Misses Helen and Ruth Mathey, of Sharon, Pa., Miss Hazel Johnson, of Coshocton, and Miss Alvina Frangkiser, of Londonville, the guest of Miss Clara Snyder.

A Model Scale.

J. B. Schrader has just installed a new scale manufactured by the Standard Scale Co., of Pittsburgh. It is of the most modern style and accurate to the ounce. This scale has a compound beam and will weigh from one pound to six tons. The city has long been in need of such a scale.

ANTI-TRUST WAR VETERAN

Character Sketch of Lewis Emery, Jr., the Tireless Foe of the Standard Oil Company.

Fearless Fighter Whose Courage Is Not Lessened Even by a Crushing Blow—Physically and Intellectually In His Prime, He Stands Both For Manhood and Principle and Is the Real Goods

FOR more than thirty-five years Lewis Emery has fought the Standard Oil company. He is practically the only conspicuous "independent" who has won out in that sort of a battle. Many times during the long struggle he has been defeated and forced to the wall, but there are some men who are stimulated more by the bitter cup of defeat than others are by wine, and Emery belongs to this class. He is a natural fighter and is never more pugnacious than after receiving a crushing blow. In the panic of 1873 he failed and went \$100,000 to the bad, but paid it all back, regained his footing and won his way again to fortune.

Now, at the age of sixty-seven, this veteran in the antitrust war is the reform candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. If he should win, as his followers enthusiastically assert that he will, the honor, they say, would be a fitting reward for a long service in behalf of the people.

Independent In Business and Politics.

"I believe in honesty in office and government by law—one law, for all!"

is Emery's motto. He has ever stood

chose to oppose what lie deemed an unjust combination and to retain his own self respect and the well wishes of mankind.

Father of Interstate Commerce Act.

As the head of the Oil Producers' association Mr. Emery was practically the father of the interstate commerce act. He began the fight for this measure in 1872, when he was the moving spirit of a committee which drafted an antidiscretional bill and had it introduced in congress. It was defeated, but was reintroduced at successive sessions until finally enacted into law.

Thus thirty-four years ago Lew Emery began the struggle against railroad rebates, which has now become the foremost issue before the American people.

Another fight made by Emery was for an independent pipe line to the seaboard. He started to build such a line, but had to carry it under a bridge owned by the Erie railroad. All the railroads were in league with the Standard, and the Erie enjoined him from crossing under its right of way, although to do so would in nowise have interfered with its business. The case was carried into the courts, and Emery was defeated. He then tried

Following that session, in 1882, Emery stumped the state for an independent Republican candidate for governor. During the session of 1883 he made his famous fight for the free pipeline bill and in winning it made it possible for independent oil producers to have their own pipe lines despite the railroad-Standard Oil opposition. In this same session he also led the fight for the Humes antidiscretional bill.

Probably the most famous legislative battle conducted by Senator Emery, however, was for what was known as the Billingsley bill, which was designed to regulate the Standard Oil company. In the beginning Senator Delamater, Matthew Stanley Quay and McManes, Republican boss of Philadelphia, were for the measure out of a spirit of revenge. It passed second and third reading, when the Standard Oil company got into the game. McManes and Delamater owned a gas plant in the western part of the state and the Standard bought this for \$600,000. As a result McManes and Delamater ceased their support of the Billingsley bill, and the measure died. So bitter was Emery over this action that he openly charged perfidy and dishonesty on the floor of the senate and said that he understood Delamater was to be a candidate for governor. Then he dramatically added, "I will be against him and do my utmost to bring about his defeat."

Delamater was a candidate for governor. Emery stumped the state against him and he was overwhelmingly defeated by Robert E. Pattison.

Old War Horse of Bradford, Pa.

After the session of 1883 Mr. Emery withdrew from the state senate and in a way from politics, yet has remained the antimonopoly leader of the state. Though he has been out of public office for over twenty years, the people have not forgotten him, and when the Lincoln Republicans arose to overthrow boss rule it was to the old war horse of Bradford that they looked for leadership. So popular was he with the Democrats that they overthrew the state leadership of Colonel James M. Guffey in order that they might endorse the candidacy of Emery for governor.

Although nearly threescore and ten, this man is at the height of his powers. He approaches the fight of his life fully equipped and equal to the occasion. He is in his prime physically and intellectually. Age has broadened and deepened him, but has not impaired his vigor or curbed his spirit. Science and correct living are now setting the old age line back anyway, and in a few years we may expect to see men active and forceful until well in the eighties. Oslerism never had less of an excuse for existence than today.

It has been said that the pioneer may never expect the reward for his effort; that the agitator can never become the leader; that the John the Baptist must look for nothing more than to be beheaded and forgotten. While rebelling against the injustice of this dictum men generally have admitted it to be true. Here is one that combats it. There is no reason why the man who stands in the vanguard for truth should not be rewarded when her cause is triumphant. Nobody but selfish camp followers ever denied him such reward. Who is better entitled to be the leader of a movement than the man who has created that movement? Of late the word reform is somewhat in disrepute, not because of real reformers, but of spurious ones. Yet it is a good word and the fact that there are counterfeit men who use it does not detract from its worth. A genuine twenty dollar gold piece is none the less desirable because imitation ones are in circulation. We only need to learn discrimination, so that we can detect the false from the true. A self seeker always lands himself, and his followers in the ditch, but the work of a man who forgets self and seeks to serve truth grows in reputation with the years. Lew Emery is the real goods. If he had been a self seeker there are a hundred places in his career that would have been different, points at which he could have secured wealth and position by turning from his principles.

In 1878 Mr. Emery was elected to the legislature and helped to defeat the Pittsburg riot bill, which was designed to give the Pennsylvania railroad and others \$4,000,000 for the property destroyed in the strike of 1877.

During the fight on this measure State Treasurer Kemble and others offered bribes amounting to \$1,000 for a vote and \$1,500 for a vote and speech in favor of the riot bill. An investigation was ordered, and Emery was one of the chief witnesses. He had overheard Kemble make a direct offer to a member and had papers and documents to prove his case, all of which he brought before the committee. The friends of Kemble were exceedingly anxious to secure those papers. One of them offered an insult to Emery, who was then on the witness stand with the papers in his hand. That combative gentleman at once proceeded to protect his honor, a free fight started, the lights were turned out, the combatants were forced out of the room and the door was locked. Getting a plank, Emery climbed to one of the windows of the house, forced it open, entered the room and secured his papers where they had been scattered about the floor. He pressed the investigation and secured the conviction of Kemble and others.

Another rouse, but this time not to cross under the Pennsylvania tracks, and was again enjoined, with a similar result. At last, after years of effort and intervening legislation which he himself framed and forced through, he reached seaboard and gained an access to the markets for himself and other independent producers.

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A Fearless Fighter.

In 1880 the fearless fighter was elected to the state senate, where he continued his fight against the grafters and corporations.

Had he chosen to ally himself with the Standard people he might have become one of the great oil kings,

but he has passed millions and have lived in comparative ease and comfort. He

FOR THE CHILDREN

PENNYROYAL PILLS

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Safely used for many years. Ladies and Druggists
recommend them. Take two or three pills
dangerous Substitutions and
counterfeits. Price, 25c. Postage,
and "Helle," for adults, 50c.
all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.
Madison, N.J.

Legal Notice.

Note is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Clipperton Sand & Gravel Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the Clipperton Sand & Gravel Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, do hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrender to said state its charter as a corporation, and that the above-mentioned corporation be dissolved by the common pleas court of Stark County, O. O., will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of this corporation into cash, and pay off all debts, expenses, taxes, and other charges, and finally discharge all such debts, liabilities, obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment to be made to any stockholder until after publication of the notice herein provided.

Resolved, second:—That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the above resolution to be sent to the *Massillon Independent*, it being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks, and that the same be published in the newspapers of the state of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, us provided by law.

J. W. WARWICK,
President of said Corporation.
Attest:
H. W. LOHRMAN, Secretary.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now 13c
Roofing Paper, one and two p. y. nails, Oils, Vanish, Paints, Tins, Jap. k. la., Lacquer, White Lead, Turpentine, Hardware, Miners' Lamps and Supplies.

Mantles from 8c, 25c
Globes all different styles, Chandeliers and Brackets.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Pipe and Fittings for sale.
Repairing Bicycles, Guns, Locks.
Tires \$2 to \$4 each, Sundries, also buy and sell Second-Hand Wheels.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,
22½ W. Main St.

Pennsylvania Lines
SPECIAL LOW FARES
TO—

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Auto.

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—Q. A. R.

Mexico City, Mex.

Aug. 11th to Sat., I. G. C.

CHATANOOGA, TENN.

Sep. 1st, 17th, 18th.

Reg. Reunion, Anniversary Battle of Chickamauga.

If interested, ask

F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Parole an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1895, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

Office, Best Livery Barn,
15 and 17 Canal St., Massillon, O.
Both phones 77.

Try our "Want" columns.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

CONNECTING CLEVELAND and BUFFALO "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

"CITY OF CLEVELAND"

Both together being without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY LEAVE ARRIVE

Cleveland 8 p.m., Buffalo 6:30 a.m.

Buffalo 8 p.m., Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L. S. & M. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and vice versa, Night.

Also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

LIFE OF CHICAGO, GREATEST LIVING SPECIALIST FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL LONG-STANDING AND DIFFICULT CRONIC DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, CONSULTING SURGEON AT MAPLEWOOD SANATORIUM.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free.

Ohio office, Columbus, O.



Dr. Kutchin will report to this country every month, thus assuring his patients the trouble and expense of a long distance trip. And he is the only physician in this country who carries his own instruments, apparatus, and drugs, to practice and make plans to all afflicted to treat him and his family. And he promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him.

CHRONIC DISEASES:

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors, pronounced incurable, for the last 20 years, many of which had been given up by Dr. Kutchin, are now cured.

The Doctor is surrounded with a staff of assistants, and has a large number of patients.

He has the practice of consulting doctors, and has a large number of patients.

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There are two precepts which, while not having much similarity, should always be kept in mind—one, that a fellow shouldn't put his hands in boiling hot water; the other, that he should no sooner sign his signature for a stranger.

There's a pig loose somewhere if parents who have given their children care and shelter through childhood years have to spend their declining days in the county poor farm when either son or daughter has so much as a roof for shelter or two crusts of bread.

The Minnesota experiment station has taken up a series of experiments with a view to eradicating wild mustard, which is a serious pest in many of the grain growing sections of the state. The method which is being followed consists in spraying the fields with a sulphate of iron, which kills the mustard, but does not seem to injure the grain.

A gardener near Peoria, Ill., recently suffered a \$10,000 loss by having the hell riddle 300 acres of peas which were being grown for a nearby canning factory. It is fortunate that cases of grief of this kind are not of common occurrence. The only return he will get from what was left on the ground will be a fertilizer for next year's crop.

Any man who approaches you with a proposition which involves the placing of your signature on a piece of paper which is to remain in his possession is nine times out of ten working a graft for the easy transference of money from your pocket to his own. When chaps of this kind come around, either your right hand behind you or set the dog on them.

A New York bird fancier and student of wild bird life has succeeded in domesticating the ruffed grouse, which is conceded to be one of the wildest and shiest of birds. He procured the eggs and set them under a bantam hen, but the second generation laid and hatched in captivity. Quails, which are much less wild than the grouse, have been domesticated in a number of instances.

With prime western lambs selling at \$7.30 and with wool fetching close to 30 cents a pound, sufficient incentive would seem to be provided to cause a whole lot of farmers to go into the business of raising sheep. A flock of them is bound to have a part in the thrifty, conservative and intelligent type of agriculture which will soon be adopted by farmers throughout all the western central states.

What a fool a fellow is to so load himself up with this world's business as to be driven from pillar to post of work from dawn to nightfall and never have a minute's time to take needed recreation. We know of such a one who when poorer than Job's turkey used to take a half day off every week to go fishing, but now that he has more business on his hands and is more prosperous he barely has time to so much as look at a fishing rod. He is a fool and has lots of company.

As contrary to a quite generally accepted notion, the superintendent of one of the government fish hatcheries is authority for the statement that the German carp does not thrive on the spawn of other fish, nor does it devour young fish of any description, but is strictly vegetarian, its food being the roots of tender plants to be found at the bottom of creeks and bayous, which it burrows after with its long snout. The carp is an offensively, awkward fellow, who will never put up a fight when he can get out of it.

Some idea of the enormous reproductive capacity possessed by the larger varieties of fish may be got from a calculation of an Iowa fisherman who took five and one-eighth pounds of eggs from one German carp. By actual count one grain contained fourteen eggs, which would bring the sum total of eggs carried by this fish up to approximately 12,410,200. It is this remarkable fecundity of the carp family that accounts for the fact that it multiplies with such rapidity in all waters where its eggs and young are protected from the ravages of its natural enemies.

Dairy experts all over the country are laying increased stress upon the necessity of a thorough washing and scalding of the hand separator as soon as possible after it is used each day. It is a case wherein filth exerts a no less baleful influence because it happens to be out of sight. A dirty separator is worse than a dirty car, because it contains the concentrated filth and bacteria of the whole day's milking. Reports indicate that butter made at creameries where dirty cream is furnished by careless people with dirty separators is decidedly inferior in quality to that made under the old method.

Alfalfa and clover culture are simply the earmarks of a successful type of agriculture.

A flock of sheep should be an adjunct of the operations of every farm merely from the standpoint of their value as weed destroyers.

There should be twice the concern to provide an abundant supply of fresh water for the porker's inside than in furnishing a puddle for him to wallow in.

With mosquito netting at 7 cents a yard and screen doors to be had for \$1.25, there is no earthly excuse why any farm or town home should have many specks on the looking glasses or flies in the gravy.

Lawn cuttings or other grass chopped fine, milk and oyster shells should be furnished in abundance to every flock of poultry kept in captivity. When allowed to range they get these things or their equivalents.

Foodstuffs will hereafter have to wear their everyday clothes as a result of the pure food bill lately passed by congress. While they may not be so attractive to the eye, they will without question be more acceptable to the palate.

A lesson that experience teaches before one advances far in life is that things that are really worth while, both in the line of material acquisition and development of personality and character, are only attained through sacrifice and an expenditure of corresponding perseverance and hard work.

Owing to a light hay crop the country over farmers in a number of localities in the corn belt are planning this year to shred and bale large quantities of corn fodder for shipment to the larger markets. Both horses and cattle do well on the shredded fodder, while feeders will find it a cheaper substitute for the tame and wild hay.

Those raising oats this year from which they are likely to save seed should take note as to the presence of smut. Some fields we know of this year have as high as 10 per cent of the heads ruined by the smut. In case seed is saved from such fields a thorough treatment with a formaldehyde solution should be given next spring before the grain is sowed.

THE BOY AND HIS FATHER.
While as a people we share a becoming interest in the vast material values annually produced on the myriad farms of the country in the shape of bumper crops of grain and thoroughbred stock, there is not one of all these things that possesses the real value or concerns the future welfare of the community, state or nation as does the clean, honest, industrious and reliable boy of eighteen years. The price of all other farm products fluctuates—is up or down to correspond with the varying demand—but for the boy of the kind mentioned there is an ever increasing call to do the world's work. In view of this situation it is worth while to give to the boy that painstaking care and interest that will enable him to supply the country's demand for men. While it would be difficult to measure the impress of the mother's influence, we would say a word here concerning the boy and his father, for the cases are all too numerous where beyond the age of ten the lad is prone to follow the example of his father rather than to abide by the precept of his mother. It is natural, but a matter both of congratulation and regret, that the boy looks up to the father as he does. While there are exceptions to the rule, it is not reasonable to expect that the boy is going to realize any higher type of manhood than the father exemplifies, and he is shorn of the unreasonable who condemns in the boy what he allows in himself. Boy nature does not overlook the insincerity of such an attitude. The early establishing of a bond of interest and comradeship not only conduces to the highest satisfaction on the part of the parent, but is favorable to the development of that affection and regard on the part of the son which never leave him, but which tend to develop in him a filial gratitude that will make the father's declining years cheery and golden as they come and go. Raise pure bred stock, the best possible to get, but don't overlook the boy. In a fundamental and last analysis everything else raised on the farm, however good or useful, is mere trash compared with him. A fine type of manhood—this is primary. And every farm home in the land should furnish its quota to supply a never satisfied demand.

Tests recently conducted by the department of animal industry at Plymouth, Wis., in the matter of curing cheese show that a score of 95 per cent was made by cheese put into cold storage at 32 degrees F. immediately on removal from the press, while the lowest scoring, 81.4 per cent, was made by cheese kept in the factory cooling room during the whole period of curing. A milder flavor was also obtained with the cold storage treatment.

As a people we are only just waking to the enormous loss that is annually sustained through hauling products to market over poor roads—a loss that is none the less real because it is one that is usually taken for granted. A speaker in a Missouri good roads convention recently made the statement that a farmer can get to town over good roads with a thirty dollar load of produce with less wear on horses and wagon, than he could with a ten dollar load over poor roads. With good roads he holds that time required for marketing produce would be reduced two-thirds.

The state of Minnesota has paid out \$500,000 in wolf bounties during a period of thirty-six years, but in spite of this effort on the part of the authorities to protect the live stock interests of the state the number of wolves seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. The conviction is growing that, instead of serving as an incentive to exterminate the pests, the bounty is looked upon as a graft for a lot of shiftless woodsmen and hunters, who so manipulate matters as to have a steady source of income from the business. It is thought that if the bounty were removed entirely those suffering the most from the incursions of the animals would undertake the destruction of the brutes without any bounty incentive.

The department of agriculture annually spends \$11,000,000 to carry on its far-reaching and useful work, and with the employees who will be added to its working force under the new meat inspection law the total expenditures are likely to exceed by a good deal the figure named. With the employees named, in addition to the increased force required in the work of exterminating the cattle fever tick and the gypsy and brown tailed moths and the investigation of dry land farming, the department will have a payroll of 6,000 persons, whose average salary is less than \$900 a year. Over 12,000,000 pieces of literature are distributed each year, and this amount will be largely increased as new lines of investigation are taken up. Judging from what it has already done in the past and is carrying out in the present, the future work of the department would seem to give promise of possessing a greatly enlarged scope and practical usefulness.

Dairy experts all over the country are laying increased stress upon the necessity of a thorough washing and scalding of the hand separator as soon as possible after it is used each day. It is a case wherein filth exerts a no less baleful influence because it happens to be out of sight. A dirty separator is worse than a dirty car, because it contains the concentrated filth and bacteria of the whole day's milking. Reports indicate that butter made at creameries where dirty cream is furnished by careless people with dirty separators is decidedly inferior in quality to that made under the old method.

TESTS TO STOP CRIME

Successful Results Expected From Operations on Brains.

CHILDREN PUT UNDER THE KNIFE

Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children From Cruelty First American Organization of Its Kind to Adopt This Course—Some New York Doctors Believe Success Can Be Attained—"Rot," Says Dr. Coerr of Brain Operations.

Following out the theories of the country's foremost physicians and the recent rulings of the juvenile courts, the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children From Cruelty, working in conjunction with Director Coplin of the Bureau of Health and Charities and Chief Abbott of the Bureau of Health, has instituted the practice of performing operations upon the children given into its charge where medical opinion is rendered that such a course is likely to prevent a criminal career, says a Philadelphia special dispatch to the New York Herald.

The first subjects of these experiments were recently operated on at the infirmary of the society in Philadelphia, which was the first organization of its kind in the United States to adopt this course. In all seven children were put under the knife by a number of Philadelphia's most prominent surgeons, who performed operations of varied natures, from the most delicate to ones of minor importance, calculated to improve the mental and moral condition of the patients.

There were two operations on brains, three on eyes and two minor operations for nervousness, and all, it is believed, will be successful.

The children are but a few of the number examined by Dr. L. C. Wessels and Dr. A. C. Butcher, detailed to the task by Director Coplin, and a number of similar operations will be performed within a short time with the same purpose in view. Thus far only those children have been examined who are in the temporary custody of the society. When such children are found by the examining physicians to be apparently destined to a criminal career through some physical defect the parents of the children are consulted, and if permission is obtained the operation is performed. The obtaining of the parental consent is compulsory under the law.

For over two weeks the examinations have been going on, the most minute inquiries being made by the examining physicians into the past history of the children and their parents, as well as questions bearing upon their present health and condition. As a result a campaign against criminology has been instituted by the society which medical experts believe will be of immense value in suppressing tendencies for evil in the children brought into the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and the physicians interested in the case believe that in many cases the entire future of the little patients will be altered for the better as a result of the operations they are performing.

The total number of children examined is 147. About 50 per cent have been found to be suffering from refraction of the eyes. Glasses have been ordered for all these, and wherever possible, the parents have been required to meet the cost of the glasses, but where they are unable to do so the society furnishes them.

Dr. Alfred Gordon, one of the operating surgeons, reports that he has discovered a surprisingly large number of cases of feeble-mindedness among children supposed to be the victims of cruelty, who are really in a condition bordering closely upon imbecility and calling for constant and patient care of a character their busy parents are unable to give them. It is proposed that these children in many cases shall be sent to the institution for the feeble minded which is to be built at Spring City, where the evil can be corrected to a great extent and perhaps result in the total cure of the children, who would otherwise be turned out upon the society furnishes them.

Medical men in Philadelphia are greatly interested in the new and unprecedented move of the society, and the most prominent of Philadelphia physicians and surgeons, led by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. A. C. Abbott, had accomplished more with these operations than any other city.

RENOVATING STRAWBERRY BED.

The strawberry bed at the end of the first season's cropping often furnishes a perplexing problem in part because the plants may be too thick and because weeds may have crept in. In such cases we have found it advantageous to take a sharp scythe and cut both plants and weeds close to the ground and then plow and ruffle out all but about a six inch strip of the roots in the middle of the strawberry row. If the land is not rich and strong well rotted manure may be spread over the whole and raked in. The bed will look very sick following such treatment, but in a short time the roots left undisturbed will throw out new shoots and runners, and by the time frost comes you will have a practically new bed. While this plan may be followed to advantage with some beds at the end of a second year's cropping, we have usually plowed up the bed after the second year's cropping and planted to turnips about the 1st of August.

We remember realizing some \$13 one fall from a patch of turnips that were sown on a strawberry bed one by eight rods in size and plowed up about Aug. 1. Potatoes were \$1.25 in October of that year, and the turnips brought 40 cents per bushel.

And in a way experimental, but there have been definite and hopeful results in changing tendencies not inherited."

Dr. W. R. Noyes of Columbus hospital, in New York, said that in certain cases any sort of an operation would sometimes stir a brain with benefit.

"In any case where there is a normal defect which may be due to an obvious injury to the head, it is well recognized that it is good surgery to operate. If there is a depression of the skull or other indication which might bear relation to the criminal tendency or the weak-mindedness present in the patient an operation is justified, but scarcely otherwise."

Dr. Coerr of Roosevelt hospital, in New York, said that the Philadelphia operations were interesting and the results would be noted.

"As to operations on the brain for the purpose of correcting criminal instinct, we believe as a rule that it is all rot and partakes of chicanery. We cannot create a new man or change the particular character of an individual's brain. As to the operations on the eyes and other parts of the body, we deal with a purely physiological question and know that results may be accomplished.

"Eye strain may cause a tendency to crime, and proper treatment may correct it. Physical conditions often prompt bad mental conditions, and these are possible of being corrected in a legitimate and scientific manner. Beyond that we do not know much about curing criminal instinct from a medical or surgical point of view."

"Great progress has been made in the study of the brain, but not in the sense of correcting the criminal instinct. Neurologists have as a rule had ample opportunity to study the brains of criminals and of ignorant persons, and of recent years educated persons have willed their brains in the interest of science. All the examinations made, however, reveal but little difference between brains of ignorant or criminal men and those of educated men. In one instance a portion of an educated man's brain was found to be slightly larger than that of the average ignorant man's brain, but we cannot tell whether it was due to education or to some other cause."

Dr. Baumann of St. Mark's hospital in New York said:

"New York physicians will naturally watch with interest the experiments in Philadelphia. We have never had any of that kind in New York that I have heard of. There were a few in Toledo, Ohio, a year ago, and I understand they proved very successful. Of course, if good results are accomplished operations of that character will doubtless be tried in this city."

Dr. Kents of Bellevue hospital said: "Operating on the brain to correct criminal tendency is far fetched. I doubt if anything beneficial could be accomplished, even if the patient recovered from the operation. There have been operations on the brain for epilepsy, but I believe in most cases the patients died. As to the operations on the eyes and body, some good may be accomplished. I do not know that surgical operations to cure criminal tendencies have ever been performed here, but if it be demonstrated that they are possible and successful I have no doubt the subject would be promptly taken up."

"Operations on the skull," observed Dr. David Bovard, Jr., of New York, "are generally of service where there has been an injury which results in a pressure on the brain. If these operations were of that sort they are likely to be fortunate. But to operate without any indication as to where the trouble lies would of course be operating in the dark."

New Masts For Warships.

The naval constructors who are engaged on the plans for the next battleship to be built by the United States have completed the design for a skeleton mast, with the same principle of construction applied to the yards, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. This mast will support the observation tops, where will be situated the fire control officers, those who direct the gun fire by means of observing the vulnerable points of the enemy and ascertaining by range-finders the proper direction of the projectiles. Formerly masts of this kind were built of hollow steel; hereafter they are to be of skeleton steel framework, so that a shot coming in contact with the mast or yard so built will not bring it down or do more than destroy a part of the support. This is a new feature in battleship construction and is understood to be adopted from foreign vessels which are now building. It will introduce the principle of presenting to the enemy as little of a target as possible. It is believed that the percentage of hits possible at sea in action will be small enough to protect the structure from demolition.

ARITHMETIC.

1. If I sell $\frac{1}{2}$ of an article for as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ of its cost me, what percent do I gain? Analyze.

2. A bankrupt owes \$4500; his assets are \$1200. What sum will a creditor receive whose claim is \$360?

3. James Wilson bought 500 shares of Adams Express stock, at 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, and paid 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ % brokerage; what is the rate of income on his investment per annum if the annual dividend is 8%?

4. Define cancellation, reciprocal, and ratio.

5. What difference in longitude corresponds to an hour's variation in time? Write and work a problem whose solution involves this principle.

6. A real estate agent purchases one section of a township; he desires to improve the property by running a roadway through the middle of the section. If the roadway is 44 feet in width, how many acres of the section will it occupy?

7. What is the value of a stick of timber 24 feet long, the larger end being 16 inches square and the lesser end 6 inches square, at 28 cents a cubic foot?

8. Extract the square root of 2 to four decimal places.

9. A man obtained an insurance on his house for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % annually. After paying 5 premiums, the house was destroyed by fire, in consequence of which he suffered a loss (including premiums paid), of \$2949. What was the value of the house?

10. Give the value of five of the following in American cents: shilling, franc, eagle, mark, mill, guinea.

11. Under the control of what government is each of the cities mentioned below: Melbourne, Manila, Hong Kong, Paramaribo, Gibraltar?

12. Discuss the relative natural advantages of St. Paul and Pittsburgh as commercial centers.

13. Describe the mountain ranges of Spain.

14. Name six counties of Ohio and give the county seat of each.

15. Define and illustrate: estuary, pampas, crater.

16. With regard to the following rivers give source, direction and outlet: Walsh, Orinoco, Ganges, Red River of the North, Rhone.

17. Locate three centers of the meat packing industry in the United States.

18. Discuss the leading events of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

19. Give the leading events of the administration of Grover Cleveland.

20. Why are the following battleships mentioned in United States history: Constitution, Maine, Alabama?

QUESTIONS

Asked at the Regular Examination of Teachers.

POSSERS FOR PEDAGOGUES</h